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## Magazine Section.

JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CAL., JUNE 8, 1906.

### HOUSE FOR FREE SEEDS.

LOWER BRANCH OF NATIONAL  
LEGISLATURE PASSES THIS  
APPROPRIATION.

Members of Congress "Haze" Op-  
ponents of Free Seeds.—Confusion  
Precedes Final Vote on Bill.—Agricultural Oratory.

When the House of Representatives took up the agricultural appropriation bill, quite a discussion arose over the elimination of the usual free seed item by the committee on agriculture. The House gave to the country during the days of debate, a spectacle that elsewhere than on the floor of that parliamentary body, would have been known as "rough house."

There was a great tendency to "haze" members when they spoke in defense of the action of the committee. Much was said about the attempt to strike down the hard-working farmer and take from him that helping hand in the shape of free seeds which had been held out to him for so many years.

None of the advocates of free seeds emphasized the fact that the total value of the package containing five small packets which forms the quota sent to each farmer cost the government 1 1/4 cents, and that each member had the enormous sum of \$150 worth of these seeds to distribute among his entire constituency. The arguments advanced sought to prove that the withdrawal of this subsidy of less than 2 cents to each farmer would drive the entire agricultural voting strength of the country into bankruptcy.

#### ELOQUENCE ON TAP.

Some of the speeches made will go rolling down the "corridors of time" as specimens of that matchless eloquence always on tap in the House of Representatives when a great national issue is up for consideration.

Mr. Henry, of Connecticut, submitted innumerable letters from his constituents and from organized granges urging the abolition of the free-seed practice. Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming, delivered himself of a humorous speech in which he poked fun at the Department. Mr. Burleson, of Texas, opposed free seeds because he did not believe the intelligent farmers of the country expected the government to aid them in their business. Farmers, under all circumstances, he said, had supported the government and never expected the government to support them.

Mr. Burleson paid his respects, rather sarcastically, to certain members who advocated free seeds on the floor and then in the cloak rooms sneered at the "Reubens" and "hay-seeds" who demanded them. Mr. Bur-

### ANTI-MONOPOLY LAWS.

Regulations in France Which Rigidly  
Prohibit the Cornering of Neces-  
sary Commodities.

It seems that our anti-trust and monopoly crusaders might learn something from the methods employed in our Sister Republic of France. There, capitalists are limited in their operations of "cornering" commodities. This applies particularly to those products which are considered necessities of life, such as grain and its products, bread, meat, wine, vegetables, fruit, butter, vinegar, coal, wool, silk, etc. Any "cornering" of such articles is a criminal offense in France. It has been so, with varying forms of penalties dealt out, since 1793. The offense has been made so broad and sweeping that it now includes all persons who destroy or permit to perish merchandise of prime necessity, whether it is their property or not.

The criminal code prohibits manipulations tending to bring about an advance or fall in price that is not warranted by the law of supply and demand. The law does not include tobacco, of course, for tobacco is a government monopoly and controlled absolutely by it. The punishment meted out to the violators of this law consists of both imprisonment and fine, the term and amount being measured by the magnitude of the offense. In addition to this the offending manufacturer, merchant, or manipulator has his factory or business establishment placed under police supervision, the expense of which he pays for from two to five years. There is no more trouble in handling offending corporations than individuals. Every director or employee in a managerial capacity is responsible. For a second offense, the penalty is so severe that it would result in the extermination of almost any establishment.

#### MEMORIAL DAY.

No memorial day, or Decoration Day, as it is more generally known, has ever come around, since after the institution of the observance, more than thirty-five years ago, when a better state of feeling existed between the North and South, and between the men who fought in the war, than now. There has been a decided tendency this year to all sorts of Blue and Gray proceedings. The Grand Army posts and the Confederate camps have mixed themselves up in a most genial way.

This does not mean that the special value of the day, to the northerner, as a commemoration of the services and death of the Union soldier has lost its fine edge. On the contrary, it has gained in zest. The soldier died for the Union, and those who lay flowers on his grave cannot do so without think-

### IS OLD AS HE FEELS.

AT EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS, SENATOR  
PETTUS DISGUSTED AT  
BEING CALLED AGED.

Constituents Idolize Him—But They  
are Preparing to Hold an Election  
to Decide on Successor—in Case He  
Dies.

Something unusual is happening in Alabama. The people unanimously want Edmund Winston Pettus to continue to serve them in the United States Senate as long as he lives. Yet they are preparing to hold an election to decide upon his successor. The reason is that when Senator Pettus' present term expires, in 1909, he will be 88 years old, and the election is to be held because Alabamians fear he will not live longer than that. But "Grandpa" Pettus is indignant. He says he is as spry as he was at 60 and that he expects to live out the whole six years of another term. He is candidate for re-election on the platform: "A man is as young as he feels."

Senator Pettus had reached the time for chloroforming, according to the so-called Osler doctrine, back in '63—about the time he was performing deeds of daring in defense of Vicksburg, fighting with the Confederate army. It seems that the situation had become desperate; volunteers were called for a forlorn hope. A brigade of reckless Texans offered for the service, and Pettus offered to lead. And he did lead—led where fight was hottest, and at the head of the column, his six feet four looming large in front, that protruding lower jaw set on taking those works at any cost. Where that tall figure rose and that black straight mane waved those Texans followed. They loved him for his daring, and when all was done and they learned that he was from Alabama and not from Texas they insisted on adopting him for their State, and by one acclaim he was christened "Old Texas." Pettus was a Forty-Niner. He rode from Alabama to California on horseback with a company of some forty of his neighbors. He was a mere lad then of twenty-eight, but had already had adventures in the Mexican war, in which he fought. At eighty-five his record is said to be something like this: Enjoys a game of cards, reads his Bible, loves flowers, runs no bills, carries a red bandana, calls his wife sweetheart, has a fund of subtle humor, and being a Senator who works, hasn't time to think whether the Grim Reaper is twenty or only ten years off. That, his friends believe, is a good enough platform in itself.

#### Joys in Tree Planting.

In the early spring the tree fakir is thriving upon the fad for foreign trees and shrubs. About the time the snow disappears in early spring the tree fakir takes his grubbing hoe, his pruning shears and a ball of twine and goes into the woods. There he grubs up tree sprouts—sumach, oak, alanthus, hickory, beech, poplar, chestnut—or almost anything else will serve his purpose. These he trims and prunes and ties up in bundles for removal to the place where they are to be stored.

When the spring tidying up of the home garden commences the tree fakir makes his appearance in public. He will show pictures of rare Japanese or Chinese or Mexican or East Indian shrub trees and offer to supply you sprouts at a figure that is most inviting. You see an opportunity to get a plant worth \$12 for \$1, and then you think of the envy which that queer, red-leaved, wide-spreading bush will excite in the breast of your neighbor—and you buy.

By and by you shout with joy and call your wife out to see the tiny leaves, and then you begin to brag and look down upon your neighbors. You invite them in to see the wonder, and you talk learnedly of horticulture in Japan or the East Indies.

And then your glorious tree bursts into leaf—when you discover that you have bought an ordinary, common, everyday sumach or a maple, or, perhaps, a scrawny little peach tree. Then you lie in wait for him, and you meet with another disappointment. He doesn't come around any more.

#### Afterthoughts.

The ratio of married couples living to celebrate the golden anniversary is 1 to 10,000.

According to Pekin reports, the Chinese bandits are almost as active as East Side rioters in New York.

A Milwaukee poetess won a barrel of flour in a poetical contest. Few poets are so lucky in landing the dough.

"Chicago bristles," says Henry James, proving that they took him on the usual sightseeing trip through the stockyards—hogs and cattle.

The baby that was born in a parlor car on the Lake Shore road can claim that whatever success he achieves later in life was due to early training.

Henry James calls himself a "frustrated American." Those of us who have tried to understand Mr. James' books belong in the same class.

The Washington State Supreme Court has given George H. Melse \$14,000 for the loss of a leg. George's financial standing is now assured.

Dr. Wiley, the Government Chemist, is looking into the question of how long refrigerator plants may keep food without detriment to the consumer. He is, of course, after the cold facts.

### RED TAPE IN DAYS OF '61.

The Best Way to Get Brooms Was  
to Beg the Money and Buy Them.

A veteran of the civil war, in commenting on the so-called Panama circumlocution office, gave some amusing reminiscences of the working of the "rep tape" during the days of 1861. "I was quartermaster sergeant in a New York regiment and had been detailed to assist in handling a bunch of recruits," he said. "At the end of the first week I discovered that we were out of brooms, and when I reported the matter to the lieutenant he told me to stop off at the ordnance store when I rode in to get the rations."

### CONFEDERATE DAUGHTERS.

MRS. GOODLETT OF NASHVILLE—  
FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT OF  
NATIONAL ORDER.

Strove for Years to Unite Various  
Southern State Organizations—  
Active Worker in Many Charitable  
Institutions.

Few have accomplished more for living patriotism as well as perpetuating the memory of the heroic dead of the Southland than Mrs. M. C. Goodlett, of Nashville, Tenn., the founder and first president of the United

Daughters of the Confederacy, whose birth has given monuments and loving tribute to both living and dead Southern heroes. Her object in uniting the women of the South was to bring them together, to pull shoulder to shoulder with the Confederate veterans in extending all necessary aid to the needy survivors of the war between the States; to protect historic places of the Confederacy; to record the part taken by Southern women, as well in untiring effort after the war in the reconstruction of the South as in patient endurance of hardship and patriotic devotion during the struggle; to honor the memory of those who fell in the service of the Confederate States; and to cherish ties of friendship among the members of the society.

She worked for years striving to organize the United Daughters of the Confederacy before even her own association of which she was president would co-operate with her in calling a convention and inviting other Daughters of the Confederacy to unite in forming a national association. At this time, besides being President of the Tennessee Daughters, she was a member of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, the National Prisoners Association, and the National Humane Association, and was educated up to the point where she could see the advantage of consolidating the scattered forces of Confederate workers who were few and far apart. Her work with the national associations showed her the great possibilities in concert of action, and, having time, means, and social influence to back her in the work, she determined to carry out her plans, and unflinchingly fought opposition from start to finish. The result was that on September 10, 1894, the Society of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized at Nashville, Tenn.

When the Tennesseans announced a little over a month ago that they proposed to have a portrait of Mrs. Goodlett painted and placed in the museum at Richmond, Va., appeals came at once from the chapter of the States requesting that they might also contribute toward honoring their founder. The requests were complied with and the portrait was unveiled at Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1905.

#### Granted.

At the Grant family dinner Major General Frederick D. Grant told this story on himself:

"I was booked to speak at a large dinner in town and the toastmaster felt it incumbent upon him to make my path as smooth as possible. He therefore spoke of my father and said I strongly resembled him. This had the desired effect on the people present, and they gave me their best attention."

"Although I spoke as well as I could, I felt that everyone was disappointed in me and I sat down with relief that it was over."

"The toastmaster rose and smiled at me. Then he said to the guests: 'Didn't I tell you he was just like his father? He can't speak worth a cent.'"



MRS. M. C. GOODLETT,  
President United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Daughters of the Confederacy. No one but a woman of such force of character united to the social training that comes from inheritance through a long line of ancestors, together with parliamentary experience, could have conceived and firmly established in so short a time a society that now numbers 40,000 members.

Mrs. Goodlett is very modest in speaking of this cherished child of

## SEEING IS BELIEVING

### IT IS NOT AN EASY MATTER

to make a million people believe that so good a magazine as **Maxwell's Homemaker Magazine** can be published for ten cents a year.

But we are **doing it** because the magazine speaks for itself and tells its own story.

Here is what one of our subscribers at Crockett, Texas, writes:

"The March number of your excellent magazine is before me. It is certainly filled with helpful articles, and I would be glad to know that every family in Texas had the benefit of its teachings. The first article in this number, 'A Homemaker's Garden,' should be preserved for reference. The article 'HEALTH IN THE HOME,' if CAREFULLY FOLLOWED, WOULD SAVE SICKNESS IN EVERY FAMILY. Anything that I can do to assist you in extending your circulation in Texas will be gladly done."

Our circulation, has grown so satisfactorily that with the April number we were able to enlarge the magazine and add several new features, and it will continue to improve every month.

If you have not yet seen the magazine, write for a free sample copy. It will convince you that for only *ten cents a year* you can get a magazine of more real genuine value than any other magazine that is published to every one who is really studying how to make the home life better and happier, how to lighten the housekeeper's labors, how to bring up the children and keep them and the whole family well and strong all the time, and do it all on a moderate income.

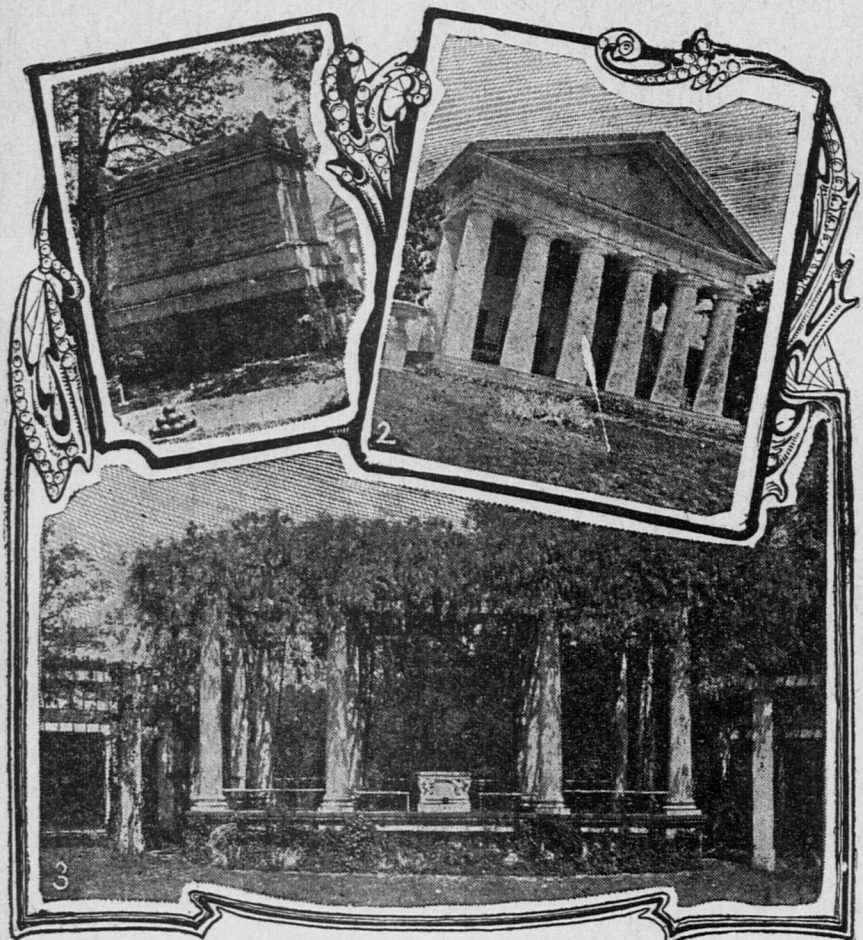
"The Delights of Gardening" in the April number would open the door of a new life in many a family if they would read it.

And here are some of the other Departments:

**Stories and Sketches, Little Folks in the Home, Home Etiquette, The Home Garden, Garden Notes, Editorial Comment, The Home Study, Music in the Home, Entertaining in the Home, Home Sewing, Care of the Home, Health in the Home, Home Cooking, Building the House** (with plan and design for a cottage home), **Home Handicraft, Home Cheer.**

You will get this April number and in addition ONE WHOLE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION, covering twelve copies of the magazine, one each month for twelve months, if you will put *one dime or five two cent stamps* in an envelope with your name and address (*write it plainly*), and mail it to **MAXWELL'S HOMEMAKER MAGAZINE, 1405 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.**

## Do It Now—Don't Delay



SCENES IN ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Where Are Buried 26,000 Union and Confederate Dead.  
1. Monument to 2,111 "Unknown Dead."  
2. Mansion House of Gen. Robert E. Lee.  
3. Amphitheatre Where Memorial Services Are Held.

leson challenged anybody to show a single resolution passed by an organized body of farmers favoring this "species of graft."

Mr. Mondell held the attention of the House until he had concluded, and his speech was the one cool, dispassionate episode of the day. "The question is," said he, "Shall we continue to endeavor ourselves to the hearts of our constituents by distributing among them a few packages annually of seeds of unknown vintage and uncertain heredity of the fragrant onion, the luscious rutabaga, and the humble but glorious—the kind that mother used to make—pie promoting pumpkin, or shall we, with Spartan self-denial, forego this ancient and potent promoter of our claims to statesmanship?"

Mr. Mondell concluded by convulsing the House with a famous poem written by the "poet lariat" of his State on the subject under discussion by the House.

When Mr. Cocks, the representative of President Roosevelt's district on Long Island, began to denounce the free-seed evil he soon had the House by the ears. Messrs. Sulloway and

(Continued on next page.)



# THE LAMP'S EVOLUTION.

## EXCAVATIONS OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS SHOW IT OVER SIX THOUSAND YEARS OLD.

Originally was a Conch Shell and a Twist of Cotton—Western Ingenuity Devised the Brass Burner and Regulator.

By EDGAR JAMES BANKS, Ph. D.

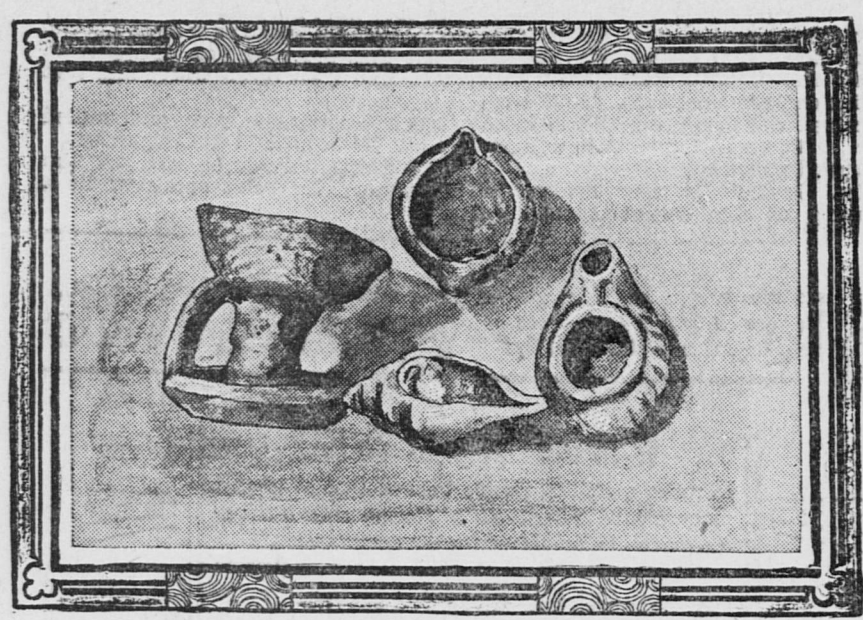
The Oriental lamp is the same now as it always has been—a simple dish of clay, stone, bronze or glass, filled with oil; its wick is a rag or a twist of cotton, one end of which is immersed in oil and the other rests over the edge of the dish to be lighted. This was the lamp not only of ancient Babylonia and Egypt, but also of the Hebrews, Greeks, Romans, and all other early peoples. Even to this day it is the common lamp of Mesopotamia. In Saint Sophia, the great mosque of Constantinople, there is no other method of illumination.

The first artificial light with which primitive man brightened the darkness of night was the camp fire, the same fire with which he slightly roasted his meat and warmed his naked body. At just what age the idea of lighting by other means first occurred to him is no longer known, but the excavations at the Babylonian mound, Bismya, the ruin of the oldest known city in the world, have shown that it was in the very long ago, perhaps thousands of years before 4500 B. C.

During the excavations far beneath a temple which was constructed at that remote date, among the ruins of earlier ages, there was found a large conch shell about 8 inches in length. Its exterior had been worn smooth by constant handling, and a section at its opening and half of its elongated valve had been cut away so that it formed a deep dish terminating in a long snout. In its interior were slight traces of a thin, black deposit. At first the use for which this dish was intended was puzzling; it was weeks later when it suddenly occurred to me that this sea-shell was the primitive lamp, the ancestor of the great family of lamps.

Some time later, while excavating at a higher level in the temple refuse heap, where the priests of 4500 B. C. threw the broken and discarded utensils of the temple service, there appeared among the dozens of baskets full of polished and cut stone several triangular objects which resembled the conch shell in shape. One of alabaster was entire; others were fragmentary, yet their original forms could be restored. They were the lamps which came into vogue after the conch had passed away, or when it became so scarce that it was no longer employed, and stone was substituted in its place. Although the conch was discarded, its triangular form remained, even to the natural snout for the support of the wick, which was reproduced in the stone.

To the early Babylonian, the pure, almost transparent alabaster lamp was perfect in shape; the next step in the evolution was in its decoration. Instead of the plain exterior, it was engraved with reticulated or curved lines; but a more important step in its decoration was when the lamp-maker conceived the idea of supporting the wick in a hole at the sharp corner. One such example from the Bismya temple refuse heap terminated in a



LAMPS OF LATE BABYLONIAN AND PERSIAN PERIODS.

ram's head. The lighted end of the wick projecting from its mouth. After the discovery of the hole for the wick, it was an easy step to cover the entire lamp, with the exception of an opening in the center to receive the oil. Thus the lamp of classical times originated. Another interesting example from Bismya is an extremely large marble lamp, oval in shape and with vertical walls. The snout for its wick is a deep groove extending out about 2 inches, and with its support from beneath it resembles the handle of a modern dish. This lamp held about two quarts of oil, and, as it was found in the ruins of the temple, its unusual size suggests that in the Babylonian temple, as in the synagogues of a later era, and in some churches, even to the present day, a light was kept perpetually burning.

Previous to 4000 B. C. the lamps, as well as most dishes and household effects, were of stone; after that time objects of burned clay began to appear. Before that date lamps were found only in the ruins of the temple; later clay lamps were found in the dwelling houses of the people. Of the latter a variety of shapes have appeared. Some are triangular, the shape suggested by the conch; one is a miniature boat; others of a later period are identical in shape and size with those of Rome and Greece. The lamp of these nations was undoubtedly borrowed from the older civilization of Babylonia. The common clay lamp of Persia and of the time of Haroun er Raschid assumed a round form with a dent in its rim for the wick, resembling in every respect a miniature frying pan, from which the handle is missing. The lamp of modern Baghdad differs from it only in being set upon a pedestal and provided with a handle.

It remained for the lamp-maker of

the civilized West, who would no longer rest the wick upon the edge of the receptacle for the oil, to pass it through the brass arrangement which he called the burner, and to provide it with a screw in order that it might be raised or lowered, and the essentials of the modern oil lamp were assembled.

While we have the sea-shell, the lamp of primitive man of over 6,000 years ago, it would be interesting to know what kind of oil was burned. The olive tree produces the illuminating oil of the modern Orient, and although in other parts of the world the fat of animals was used, the unchanging customs of the East lead us to infer that olive oil was also then employed. The wick was doubtless a twist of the cotton which grows wild along the shores of the Tigris and the Euphrates.—Engineering News.

### Old Methods Succeed.

It has been claimed that old methods of doing business cannot succeed in this twentieth century of ours, but a striking example of where old manners have been and are yet successful may be found in the busiest city of the world—New York. Right in the heart of the wholesale district may be found a restaurant that is feeding more people every day of the year than any other house in New York City, and doing it along the line of "old methods."

It is claimed for this famous eating house that every pound of food used is paid for in cash upon the day it is purchased and that the proprietors have never yet given a check in payment for supplies, nor owed one dollar at the close of the day, and they keep no books.

Each morning the dealers supplying this remarkable establishment deliver the necessary goods at the receiving department and then form in a line leading to the cashier's desk where each one in turn receives his money in good hard coin.

When evening comes whatever is left in the cash drawer is profit, less charges such as taxes, light, fuel, etc.

A further boast of the owner of this restaurant is that its doors have never been locked since first opened, way back in "wartime," and that no one knows where the key now is.

An idea of the number of people fed may be gained from the fact that table salt, used exclusively by the patrons at the tables and not including any used for cooking, is purchased every four months in ten barrel lots, each barrel containing three hundred pounds.

### Wanted All the Goodies.

Teddy was about to be ten years old. In view of this interesting event Teddy's mother had ordered some ice-cream and cakes and other dainties, and Teddy was told to invite his little friends to a birthday party. The evening of the celebration came around, and all the goodies were waiting to be enjoyed. Teddy and his mother were also waiting.

Suddenly the youngster said: "Mother, don't you think it's time to eat the ice-cream and cake now?"

"No, indeed, my son," she replied, "we must wait until your friends are here."

"Well, to tell you the truth, mother," began Teddy, "I just thought that for once in my life I'd like to have enough goodies, so I guess we better begin now, 'cause I didn't invite anyone."



### NOW THE WATCH TRUST.

Representative Vreeland the Victim of a Joke During Watch Monopoly Controversy.

When Representative Rainey of Illinois, a few days ago, made a speech in Congress on the alleged watch trust, he opened up a subject that has been of decided interest in Congressional circles ever since. He had a collection of watches on his desk which he showed as exhibits.

Representative Vreeland of New York found another phase of the watch question which he wanted to talk about, and proceeded to stock up with sample watches and watch cases. He had the assortment nicely displayed on his desk, when, by a prearrangement, he was called out into the corridor.

As soon as he was gone a joker in a neighboring seat produced three memorandum spindles, two short and one tall. He set them in a row on Vreeland's desk. Then he produced three oranges and carefully stuck one on the point of each spindle, producing the perfect effect of the three golden balls of the pawn shop sign.

"Well, by gosh!" exclaimed Vreeland, when he came back. The laugh scared his intended speech out of him.

Mrs. Ferguson.—George, dear, how do you like my new hat?

Mr. Ferguson.—Do you want my real opinion of it, Laura?

Mrs. Ferguson.—No, I don't, you mean thing!

"Do you think a man's importance is measured by his pocketbook?"

"Certainly not," answered Senator Sorghum. "A pocketbook couldn't hold enough to amount to anything. It's the bank book that counts."—Washington Star.

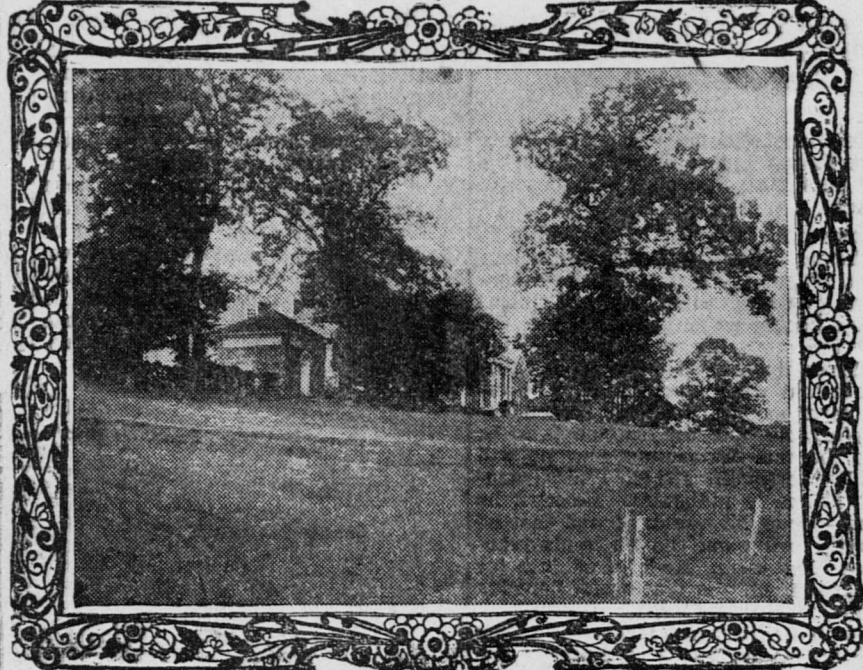
# FAMOUS VIRGINIA HOME.

## WOODLAWN MANSION, PART OF WASHINGTON'S ESTATE, NOW CHANGES HANDS.

A Gift from the First President to His Adopted Daughter—Playwright Paul Kester Disposes of Manor to Princeton Woman.

Another change of owners has come to Woodlawn Mansion, that historic property having been bought by Miss Elizabeth M. Sharp, of Princeton, N. J., from Paul Kester, who dramatized "When Knighthood Was in Flower," and other plays.

Woodlawn Mansion was the home of Lawrence Lewis, son of Betty Wash-



WOODLAWN MANSION.

ington and Fielding Lewis, of Fredericksburg, and nephew of the great George Washington. The wife of Lawrence Lewis was Nellie Custis, granddaughter of Mrs. Martha Washington and the adopted daughter of George Washington.

The marriage of Nellie Custis and young Lewis was the social event of the year 1799. The marriage took place in the mansion house at Mount Vernon on the birthday of Washington, and in the year of his death. Washington gave to the couple a tract of forest land covering a range of hills on the Mount Vernon property two miles southwest of the mansion house. Lewis personally saw that a part of the woods were cleared away, and in the clearing he had erected the great house which he called Woodlawn. The place passed to Lorenzo Lewis at the death of his mother, Nellie Custis Lewis, and by him was sold in 1848 to two Quakers from New Jersey, Chalkley Gillingham and Jacob M. Troth. The sons of these men live near the estate to-day, Jacob M. Troth, the younger, living on an adjoining farm and on land that was a part of the original Woodlawn. The house passed through many hands and in 1900 was bought by Paul Kester, who now sells it to Miss Sharp.

### HOUSE FOR FREE SEEDS.

(Continued from preceding page.)

Currier, of New Hampshire, where it is commonly understood one of the chief industries is that of raising rocks, granite, and marble, protested against his assertion that the farmers were not in sympathy with the free-seed business. They declared the farmers of their State demanded them anyhow.

Mr. Cocks read letters from the editors of practically every agricultural paper in the country, denouncing free seeds, and when he frankly admitted he had written these editors asking their opinion of the proposed action of the committees he was attacked by the advocates of free seeds as if he had committed some crime.

### ALL ABOUT SEED "ADS."

Mr. Bartlett wanted to know if these papers carried advertisements of the seed dealers, to which Mr. Cocks affirmed that he had no doubt of it, as the business of selling seeds was a legitimate one. Mr. Fordney did not believe the answers represented an honest opinion, as the replies had been sought.

Mr. Cocks endeavored to proceed with his argument, re-enforcing it with citations from a stack of letters, but he spoke amid a confusion that marked the day as the most unruly of the entire session. Mr. Gains shouted himself hoarse—and that is a difficult thing, even for Mr. Gains to do; Mr. Mann scolded, as he often does when he fails to approve; Mr. Fordney, Mr. French, Mr. Sims, Mr. Chandler, and others asked questions simultaneously, and the chairman of the committee all but broke his gavel in a vain endeavor to maintain order. At one time it looked as if the mace, that symbol of the dignity and power of the House, would have to be taken from its perch and waved over the heads of refractory and angry free-seed mutineers who refused to take their seats when so ordered.



Magistrate: What's your name?

Prisoner (named Simpson): and a stammerer: Ss-ss-ss-ss-ss—

Magistrate: Constable, what's the prisoner charged with?

Constable: Sounds like seitzer water, yer Worship.

After threatening to call members by name if they did not obey, the band of agriculturists, shouting and yelling for the free-seeds "loot" quieted down, and Mr. Cocks was enabled to proceed.

### SEEDS VERSUS BATTLESHIPS.

Free seeds found another doughty champion in South Trimble, of Kentucky. Mr. Trimble asserted that the seed dealers of the country were instigating the newspapers to fight free seeds. Real farmers wanted these seeds, but kid-glove farmers who run the granges did not need them and did not want them. If this was graft, he said, it was the only kind of which every one of the 70,000,000 people of the country got a piece.

Advocating economy in other directions, Mr. Trimble suggested less expenditure on battle ships. "If we stay

postage stamps, and cash, instead of the seeds he has been sending out since he came to Congress. The reading of these letters again plunged the House in disorder and confusion.

### PITY THE POOR FARMER.

Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, endeavored to be heard above the noise and confusion. As he sat down, by command of the Chair, he managed to say that the bill was loaded with all kinds of appropriations to take care of and suppress the "mouth and foot disease, hollow horn, and hollow tail," but took away from the farmer the few seeds that he every year looked forward to receiving.

This new outburst of eloquence on the part of Mr. Gaines threw the House into convulsive laughter. When the members had partially recovered their composure Mr. Gaines rushed down the aisle, carrying a mass of manuscript in both hands, holding it aloft, shouting that he had hunder of letters from farmers favoring free seeds.

As chairman Wadsworth reached out his hand for them, Mr. Gaines laid them on a desk and began pulling from the bunch various documents. It developed that among these "hundreds" of letters there were an unusually large portion of bills of various sorts and other "pub. docs." that had no relevancy to the seed question.

Again the members shrieked and gathered in the aisle, forcing the chairman to resort to every parliamentary expedient to secure order.

When the bill came up for a vote the free seeds were continued by a vote of 153 to 82. A fight for the abolishment of the free seed practice will continue, for it is believed that the sending out of the packages are of no practical benefit to the farming classes of the country, and it is safe to say that next year's bill will find the appropriation for these seeds omitted when it comes from the committee and the probabilities are that by that time a majority of the members of the House will support the committee.

Since 1896 the world's annual production of gold has doubled.

There are now one million pensioners on the pension rolls of the United States.

The number of cameras made in the United States last year was 300,000, worth about \$20,000,000. A generation ago a camera was an unusual object.

### FARMER IMMIGRANTS.

Some of Our Citizens Make Good Farmers—But Poor City Dwellers.

Many of our Italian immigrants are good farmers, after their fashion of laborious intensive cultivation. They are wretchedly poor, but they are children of the soil and where they occasionally do get into the same congenial occupation in this country they make good farmers and eventually good citizens.

The greater part of the immigrants, in fact, now pouring into the country are better qualified for agricultural and horticultural pursuits than for any others. These pursuits were theirs in their European homes, and but for certain difficulties they would naturally resort to them here. The trouble is, there is nobody ready, as a general thing, to offer them employment, in groups, on the land; and transportation to the land is more or less expensive. On the other hand, there are always contractors ready to engage them for railroad, mining and similar employments in the seaboard States, and sometimes in other States; more often they simply settle down in the big and already congested cities. They take what they can get; and, more especially, what will be most likely to enable them to enjoy the continued companionship of their fellow immigrants. The newcomer dreads the isolation which will usually be his lot if he accepts employment on a farm.

Under the far-sighted plan of the men who are colonizing some Western areas, particularly in California and New Mexico, all these difficulties are avoided. Groups of agriculturists of the same nationality are brought together, and invited to become owners of small tracts, sold to them on easy terms. Ten acres of good land, so obtainable—and the price of which he can usually pay in labor for others—is a very attractive proposition to the average immigrant, especially when, in his new home, he may be surrounded by others of his own race. The plan has been already demonstrated to be very profitable to the promoters also.

The highest mountain in Colorado is Massive, 14,424, and the next is Elbert, 14,221. Pike's Peak is 14,108 feet high and there are twenty mountains in Colorado higher than this.

The most expensive fish in the fish markets of the United States is the English sole which retails for about sixty cents per pound.

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Yellowstone Park; Swiss Alps; On Board a Russian Man-of-War; A Klondike Camp; Famous Ferry Depot, San Francisco; Cathedral, Rotterdam; Moulin Rouge, Paris; Street Scene, Mexico City; Emperor William II. Inspecting a Regiment; Chickamauga Park; Cotton Plantation; On the Pike at the World's Fair; Holiday Street Parade in Havana, Cuba; Public Well, Peking, China; Lookout Mountain; Steamboat Scene on the Mississippi; Garden of Gethsemane, Palestine; The National Capitol at Washington; The Pantheon at Rome; Luna Island at Niagara Falls; David's Judgment Seat, Jerusalem; Interior of President Diaz's Palace, Mexico; Ostrich Farm, Egypt; Royal Gardens, Dresden (very beautiful); Palm Garden, Frankfurt; Morro Castle, Havana; Tomb of Gen. Grant, New York; Street Scene, Cairo, Egypt; Street Scene in Venice, Italy; Japanese Royal Garden; Ice Cave at Niagara Falls, etc., etc., besides comic, sentimental and interesting views of every nature. These are genuine Oreo Stereoscopic Views, executed in a most artistic manner, being a combination process, giving a magnificent depth of detail and splendid color reproduction true to life.

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FROM NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS  
Compiled by Wm. R. Mackrill

## Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

James Adams, graduate of West Point and European representative of American manufacturers, is in Paris at the outbreak of the French-German war. He engages in a balloon reconnaissance for the French, and narrowly escapes capture. His balloon is wrecked at the Chateau Lagunay in northern France. He is rescued and nursed by Count Lagunay's daughter, Almee, with whom he falls in love. The German army advances and takes possession of the chateau. Adams fights a German colonel who has insulted Almee, and is thrown to the floor by the Kaiser, with whom he is acquainted. He is imprisoned into the German army, engages in an ambush of French columns, and later kills the German colonel, Griesman, who has arrested Adams for alleged complicity in the French spy. After terrific fighting against the French, Adams is picked up by a French airship and blown out to sea, where he meets the great naval battle in which both fleets are annihilated by strange and terrible implements of war. He then sets sail in his airship for Bethel, where Almee has taken refuge with her cousin during the war.

## CHAPTER VIII.

As I have stated, now the great naval battle was over, my objective was Bethel, and my sweetheart Almee. But it was not so to sail at an elevation of a thousand feet over strange country and pick out one of a hundred villages a particular one which has been visited but a single time. Bethel, as I remembered it, could be distinguished by its great monastery. Yet, even with a striking landmark to go by, darkness came upon me and I was still cruising out, using my glass in vain. With morning I resumed my scrutiny of the panorama below me, and late in the forenoon discovered the monastery. I selected a broad field close by, and slowly drifted to earth. Having passed several times over the village I was the object of much attention, and when I landed the villagers and fieldworkers flocked to see the ship. They were rough, heavy-browed class, and at sight of my German uniform there was much murmuring. I caught the word "spy" several times, increasing in numbers. Some became much excited, gesticulating, and babbling in provincial French. I was entirely unarmed, and had stood for a minute against such a horde. Apprehensive of injury from the angry Frenchmen, who were evidently not in

gently and in my best French.

"Sir, I am an American, though my uniform speaks to the contrary. I alighted from my airship but a few minutes since, and was immediately attacked by this mob in the apparent belief that I am a German spy. Consider for a moment what possible object a spy might have in landing in this region, where there are neither troops nor fortifications. Mademoiselle speaks truly—I am even more than her lover, I am her fiancé, accepted by the Count Lagunay. Surely I may claim right to courtesy from his brother."

But my speech had little effect, unless to increase his anger. His eyes blazed up again. "Lies, lies all," he exclaimed. "I tell you I will not have you in my house." He came toward me threateningly. I shrugged my shoulders. "Very good. I will go." I started toward the door, but Almee clung to me, the tears running down her cheeks. Piteously she pleaded with her uncle, but to no avail. He stormed up and down the room, cursing the Germans and all their kin. Then Almee's face set in that womanly determination she showed in critical moments. Taking my hand she led me into the hall, and thence to the rear door, where an extensive garden stretched away to a thickly wooded hill. Her uncle stood some distance behind, watching us curiously. "Across yonder hill you will find a road that will take you to the railroad station." Her voice rang out clearly. She was not afraid to show her colors. "Though you are shamefully treated here you are no less my own. Soon I shall be back at Lagunay, and my father and I will welcome you there. Good bye, my love." She put her lips to mine. Then in a quick whisper: "Hide in the woods until night. Come to the gate and you will find a suit of clothes and money. You can not travel in these." I pressed her hand, slipped away through the garden, out of the gate and so to the shelter of the woods.

Late that night, feeling like a kicked dog, I slunk through the darkness to the back gate. There on the ground I found a suit of clothes and a hat—probably taken from her cousin's closet (for she had two male cousins who were officers in the French army). I removed my soiled and worn uniform, and in a few minutes was a fairly decent French gentleman. In a pocket of the coat I found a purse containing money (which I did not need) and a folded paper, which I took to be a note

by her maid bearing a bundle of clothes. I took my dear one in my arms, covering her lovely face with kisses. Then we hurried to the carriage. But though love will always find a way, as runs the old song, the cherub is sometimes balked. Before we could enter our carriage we observed bright lights in the windows of the chateau, and heard shouts and the sound of wheels in the stable-yard. It was evident that the uncle had somehow learned of the elopement. Almee was terrified. She informed me that her two cousins had but the day before returned from the army, and were loud in their abuse of the German officer who had won her affections. Her life had been a burden since my visit.

We applied the whip, Fleischmann driving, with me at his side, while Almee and the maid sat behind. The road was smooth and for some miles we pushed on without sign of pursuit. The night had been dark, but now the heavy clouds broke away, and we went on through the brilliant moonlight.

I was nearing dawn when I heard the sound of hoofbeats behind us, and later the shouts of our pursuers, urging their horses. Our team was no match for theirs. I saw that we must face the music and have it out on the road. Fleischmann had his own plans, however. As the pursuers drew closer he gave me the lines. "I will attend to the garlic-eaters," he said quietly. I may need your help; but be ready to drive on without me when I give the word.

The dashing team passed us and stopped. Three men leaped from the carriage. Almee's uncle, whom I recognized by his height, grasped the bridles of our horses, while the two cousins ran toward us. As they came up Fleischmann stepped to the ground. Smash! Smash! I hear terrific impact of his great fists in their faces. They went down in a heap. One was stunned; the other scrambled to his feet and rushed wildly at Fleischmann with an oath, while the tall uncle, perceiving need of his assistance, advanced brandishing a huge sword. He was beside himself with rage. "Thieves! Robbers! Murderers!" he snarled.

At the time it was tragic; now, as I recall the incident, I laugh. Fleischmann was so cool, so resourceful, so mighty. He picked up the cousin, a puny small man with both hands, lifted him high in the air, and brought him down with terrible force upon the uncle's head. There was a shriek of pain, a heavy groan, and they went down together in the dust. "Drive on!" roared Fleischmann, and I whipped the horses into a gallop. A minute later I heard the steady beat of hoofs behind us, and Fleischmann appeared, smiling good naturedly and mounted on one of the carriage horses. He had cut the traces, and turned the other horse loose, thus effectually stopping the pursuit.

Almee had nearly fainted with fright; but under the care of her maid she soon regained her composure, and we drove on leisurely without fear of further interruption. Shortly after dawn we stopped at a small town, breakfasted, and after consultation decided to leave the team and take the train for Paris.

At the station another surprise awaited us. As the train from the south rolled in, a dignified and handsomely uniformed French officer came from one of the waiting rooms. Almee rushed toward him with a cry of delight. It was her father, the Count Lagunay, whom we had not seen

## JUNE FORETHOUGHTS.

### Some Suggestions for Summer Dresses for Girls—The Graduating Frock.

By MARTHA DEAN.

With the "rare days" of June at hand, there are many questions concerning the wardrobe which interest both maid and matron. June is the month for school and college graduation as well as for numerous weddings and anniversaries. It is also the threshold of summer, and many lads and lasses are looking forward to the time when they will board the train for shore or countryside. June is sure to be a busy month, for there are frocks to be fashioned for both old and young, and everything must be thought out beforehand so as to answer for practical needs and summertime comfort.

The graduating frock is always a topic of interest to the girl, for this is the day of all days her who is to leave her school life behind, and it must be quite the finest gown that the family can afford. Fashion has decreed that this dress must be white, and all white, with not even a sash or bow of color. It should also be simple, but this does not mean that a great deal of beautiful handwork may not be lavished upon it. In fact, in this day of exquisite effects, one could scarcely imagine a graduating frock which did not show a little elaboration of some kind. But these dresses are not elaborate on the scale of mother's gowns nor are they very fussy in design. The mulls and swisses were never more charming and sheer than this year, and even the batistes, lawns and mousseline de soies are very attractive and not expensive. Silks are little used for the young girl's wearing this year, but the simpler fabrics are far in the lead for popularity. The plain swiss resembles thin organdie but is much preferred to the latter as it wears better and launders well. If this is inset with a bit of fine lace it makes the daintiest frock imaginable.

### A FAVORITE GRADUATING DRESS

The princess is the favorite style for the graduating dress and is usually made in a separate waist and skirt and joined when finished. The joining is quite inconspicuous and does not mar the beauty of the whole. The fullness about the waist is regulated by shirts or tucks extending from hips to bust line or a bit below. Many dresses are made in the round waist and skirt style, as it is one always becoming and sure to be worn. The girle is of wide louisine ribbon shirred in front and back to pieces of featherbone of the desired width. Some of the dresses have round yokes of insertion or all-over lace while others are embroidered in some simple design. The round and Dutch square necks are very popular and immensely becoming. The skirts of these dresses are round and full, sometimes trimmed high with narrow ruffles edged with lace and again inset with a wide panel of embroidery or tucking and lace. The double flounce skirts are very youthful and pretty and especially so when made from wide embroidered flouncing. This is inexpensive and makes very attractive frocks. They are fitted about the waist by tucks or gathers. Sleeves are of elbow length or longer to suit the wearer and may be finished with a deep cuff or a narrow ruffle of lace.

While many of the thin summer dresses for girls and older people are being worn over a colored slip this year this is not allowable for the graduating frock, although it may be worn over the tinted slip after the eventful day is passed.

### MOUSSELINE DE SOIE.

Mousseline de soie is coming into popular use this year for gowns because of its soft texture and inexpensive quality. It wears well and launders passably. For these frocks the narrow Valenciennes laces are generally used, being inset into the waist, skirt and sleeves without stint. The mousseline is excellent for making simple afternoon dresses in princess style and many such are being worn by the elect of society.

In considering the summer wardrobe, by all means first in importance is the suit of linen, madras or pongee which gives so much pleasure and comfort to the wearer from the fact that it can be fresh and dainty for each wearing. This frock sometimes takes the form of the shirt waist suit and more frequently, this season, the coat suit.

### LINEN ALWAYS POPULAR.

Linen is the most popular fabric for the summer suit and the little bolero will figure widely in the fashionable wardrobe. To one with any pretense of following the fashion, this little suit will be indispensable during the coming weeks. It is light and cool, easily washed and not expensive to make. Linen of good quality which will wear and look well may be had for 25 cents a yard, and that .2 inches wide. The skirts of these suits are gored or circular-gored—meaning that a straight edge meets a bias one at each of the four seams. This last named skirt will not sag like the circular one and yet has its advantages. The skirts are little trimmed save for a stitched fold or two though some of the more elaborate ones show bands of embroidery set in.

With this suit is worn the lingerie blouse or one matching the suit. A good supply of these thin blouses will be necessary this summer for they will appear upon every sort of occasion and will be worn incessantly. They are far more dainty than ever before and not more expensive. If desired they may be made at home of fine batiste or lawn and prove very dainty and fetching.

### Where the Nickel Got Its Name.

The word came from the Swedish and is connected with Old Nick, an evil spirit. The reason it is applied to the metal we know as nickel is because its ore, which is copper-colored, deceived the miners, who expected to obtain copper from it.

A normal cow in full flow of milk will drink about 1500 pounds of water a month.

The South produced 3,219,637 long tons of pig iron last year, an increase of 600,000 tons over 1901.

## PALISADE PATTERNS.

### A SIMPLE SHIRT WAIST DRESS.

The woman who has household duties or business to attend to during the morning is always glad of a simple gown which is easily made and tubed. Here is just the thing for such a dress and suitable to duck, linen, percale, or lawn, as well as a light wool or taffetas. It consists of a shirt waist which escapes absolute plainness only by its three tucks on the shoulder in front, which provide a modish fullness. The skirt is a new seven-gored one which fits smoothly over the hips and has a full ripple about the lower edge. The idea of trimming suggested in the drawing might be followed, using the plain material in bands about the lower edge. A collar and belt of silk would add to its attractiveness. In the medium size the pattern calls for 10 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. Two Patterns:—6475, sizes 30 to 44 inches bust measure. 6454, sizes 30 to 32 ins. waist. The price of these patterns is 20c., but either will be sent upon receipt of 10c.

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## A NEW TOMATO CULTURE.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

About the first of June is the time to stake your tomatoes, speaking generally for the United States. This article would have been more timely had it been printed a month ago, but even if it can be remembered for next year's operations in tomato growing, the writer will feel more than compensated, since for at least small tomato patches the plan here suggested has been proven by him to have several advantages.

Some years ago I attempted to grow seven acres of tomatoes in Southern Florida—Polk County—for the northern winter market. The tomatoes were planted in November. It was the winter of the great freeze, which swept Florida from stem to stern and obliterated all "frost lines"—the first occurred December 28th, just on top of a balmy Christmas Eve spent on the piazza in summer clothes. On that day, the thermometer in this "frost proof" region descended to 18F. with a biting northwest wind. Thousands of acres of tomatoes and egg-plant were cut down to the ground. Fortunately for my partner and myself we were from the region where Jack-Frost holds annual sway and we had maintained a seed bed in spite of the jeers of our neighbors. By the use of fertilizer sacks, all the bed quilts, sheets and clothing we had, and half a dozen fires to windward, we managed to save some seven or eight thousand young tomato plants, and thus when the frost king had passed on his way, we had a start over our neighbors of from eighteen to twenty-four days in growth.

### A SECOND FREEZE.

We had visions of wealth. Instead of seven acres, it is true, we had plants for only about a single acre each, but we expected eight, ten or twelve dollars a crate for our tomatoes, instead of two or three dollars, because all Florida had been wiped out. Unfortunately, in this instance, the lightning struck twice, and in February, just as our plants were blossoming and beginning to form fruit, a second and equally severe freeze struck into our midst, and again the entire agricultural section of Florida, with the exception of a very small acreage on the southmost keys, was frozen to the roots. However, in this instance the Weather Bureau was on the lookout, and about nine o'clock in the evening we had information that a severe northwest blizzard was rapidly moving down the State.

Necessity, as usual, proved itself the mother of invention, and my partner, Mr. C. G. Stephenson, of Herndon, Va., and myself strapped lanterns on our left legs, and with a big cotton hoe each, tramped up and down our long rows of tomatoes and with a single dig and pull, for each plant, covered the blossoming tomatoes with nearly a square foot of the loose Florida up-land sand, in which the winter tomato is grown.

By two o'clock we had finished our task, and we thought we were somewhat tired; but this effort was nothing to the job of digging out the plants on the two succeeding days. The small of my back still creaks in remembrance of the straightening up periods at the end of each row.

Finally, after the two freezes had done their worst, and the genial sun of Southern Florida began to warm the air, as upon a rare day in June, we each found ourselves with about 1/4 of an acre of rather dilapidated but still thrifty and little damaged tomatoes, far advanced over those of the surrounding fields.

### PRUNING TOMATO VINES.

The tomatoes were beginning to throw out numbers of axillary suckers just above each leaf. It was my turn, one day, to drive the white mare to town and get a supply of grub—we were camping. By chance, I ran across an old stager who had drifted down to South Florida from the region

We tried the scheme and it repaid us well. Since my return to the North I have each year followed out this idea, although it has been applied simply to a garden plot of tomatoes. It is somewhat revolutionary, and whether it is practicable or profitable where you are raising ten or twenty acres of this

Ringlet  
Barred Plymouth  
Rocks.  
Prize Winners at Madison Square Garden, New York Poultry Show.



White Wyandottes. First Prize Pen at Boston, 1905

vegetable I am not prepared to say—pruning and cultivating that 1/4 of an acre in Florida kept me hustling as I had never hustled before—but as a garden proposition where you are raising from fifty to one hundred plants it has proven itself an ideal method of culture. The directions are these, simple in the extreme, but requiring rather close attention, as once well started the tomato is a rapid grower.

By the time the plant forms its first blossoms, have a slim stake six feet in length—in Florida we used pine sticks about one inch square—with a crowbar, or a heavy mallet stake your tomato firmly. Take an ordinary piece of grocers' soft cotton twine and tie the stem close to the stake. We experimented with tape and heavy cord, but found that the ordinary, five-cent ball, white twine sufficed, and that there was no danger of injuring the stem of the plant. Then go through the rows and pull off every sucker—leaving of course the blossom stems. In other words simply train the tomato vine to a single stem, and as need be tie it up close to the stake. During the season of growth three or four ties will suffice. We tried using a sharp knife to cut off the suckers in the belief that yanking them off by the fingers would injure the main stem, but eventually came back to the Crystal Springs method, where everything is done by the fingers.

### SINGLE STEM PLANTS.

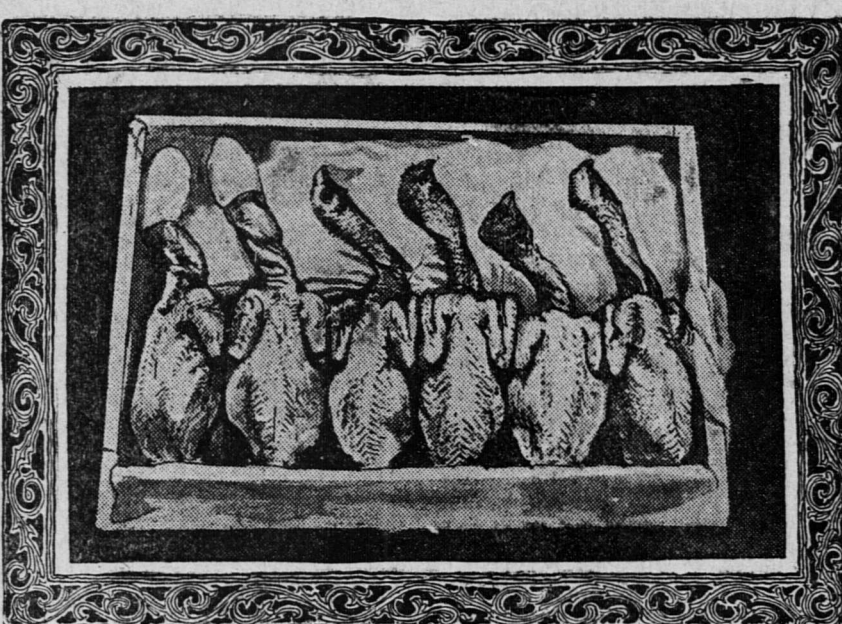
There will be strong temptation, should the vines get three, four or five days start, and one of the suckers or branches becomes almost as big as the main stem, to let it grow, in the belief that it will injure the vine to remove it, but such mistakes should be ruthlessly remedied. Once well started the tomato is one of the toughest and sturdiest growing vegetables—a horse can step on one without much damaging it—and there need be no fear about tearing out even the large suckers which have developed four or five

moisture and sustenance which the roots collect, instead "producing ten or twelve pounds of useless growth will go largely into the formation of fruit. Clusters of tomatoes will hang thickly against the stake; they will secure the full benefit of the sun's genial warmth; there will be no rotting; the ripe fruit can be seen at a glance; the tomatoes will be larger, and there will be few, if any, very small ones; the yield per vine will be as heavy or heavier, while if the planting is made with this in view, the vines can be set considerably closer, as the moisture requirement will be far less than under the usual method



where a great amount of leaf is produced. If the ground is rich and the plant grows luxuriantly, its entire strength can be thrown into the fruit by pinching out the top bud after the vine has reached the height of the stake.

Another advantage of this method of culture is that for a couple of weeks after the ordinary tomato crop, even if



SHIPMENT OF CHICAGO PLYMOUTH ROCKS AS RECEIVED AT SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

tied up in the usual method, is "laid by," the gardener with a wheel hoe can pass through the rows of staked tomatoes, and with his hoe set very shallow, can keep down any weeds which may rob the plants of their full share of moisture.

Rows of tomatoes, grown in this manner, present one of the most attractive sights imaginable. Rather than a tomato patch they look like a young orchard, laden with a plethora of ripening or green fruit.

### Poultry Growing North and West.

The chief center of poultry growing upon the farms and by small establishments devoted exclusively to the producing of eggs and poultry for market, is located in that portion of the country now called the North and West, in which we must include Missouri, Kansas and the great Northwest.

It is not usually known that Missouri, Iowa and Kansas are the greatest producers of poultry of all kinds, including waterfowl, and that Michigan and Wisconsin are becoming the greatest of all goose-producing sections of the country.

Upon the vast wheat fields of the Northwest are grown thousands upon thousands of young fowls that are hatched and cared for with reference to having them of the proper size for ranging over the wheat fields as soon as the harvest is in, and are later gathered up by the purchasers of the great poultry-killing establishments of Kansas City and other centers. These young fowls are taken away and shipped to the killing places prior to the beginning of the cold rigid weather of the North, only leaving for the care of the farmers during the winter months a sufficient number to produce eggs for the next summer's crop.

Wisconsin and Michigan produce large numbers of geese, grown for their feathers, and then shipped away to the Eastern States, where they are fattened and sold to the City markets.

Missouri and Kansas have become great egg-producing centers of the West. It is claimed that more eggs and more dressed poultry are shipped from some of the gathering stations of Missouri than from any other locality in this country. Iowa has for many years ranked among the foremost states in the producing of both eggs and market poultry of all kinds.

The last census figures for Iowa are a surprise to many of those best informed on poultry matters. More ducks were reported as being grown and shipped to market out of that State alone than had been credited to

the whole West. People imagined that the great duck farms of Long Island, New Jersey and Pennsylvania had produced the duck supply of the country. The future census will be closely scanned at its finish for a more careful study of these conditions. So far as can be learned at present, the increase in poultry culture through these states has almost doubled in the last six years.

The West is more largely interested in the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte breeds than in any other. The Eastern States seem to be more given to the cultivation of Leghorns than are any of the Western localities. The eggs having the brown shells seem best suited to the West. The brown-shelled eggs stand shipment better, from the fact that the shells are heavier and stronger than those laid by the Mediterranean breeds.

The Brahma and Langshan fowls were formerly most popular in these sections. The Plymouth Rocks and the Wyandottes being smooth, that is, unfeathered, on the shanks, move about and forage for their own sustenance much better than the feathered varieties. The original Asiatics—the Brahmas and the Langshans—produce the eggs having the darkest and heaviest shells. The Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes having a considerable per cent. of Asiatic blood in their veins, produce a strong shelled egg, stronger than the white shells, assuring safer carriage a long distance to market. This is the real reason why so many of the eggs that are shipped in from Western parts have the former kind of shells. There is no difference whatever in the quality of the eggs themselves, no matter what may be the color of the exterior, yet it is a well-known fact that the white ones have the preference in New York City. To produce these, they must be grown nearer to the Metropolis to lessen the danger of cracking from long shipments.

The general purpose fowls, the Plymouth Rock and the Wyandotte, have become a blessing to the poultry growers of the West and Northwest. They are strong and sturdy, with great ability to undergo more or less hardships and yet thrive. There is no question but that there are more Barred Plymouth Rocks grown throughout the Western country than all other kinds of standard-bred poultry combined. In France, the Houdan is the great market fowl; in England, the Dorking; but throughout the Great West the Plymouth Rocks seem to be accepted as the standard of quality for market poultry. In addition, they are such thoroughly good egg-producers during the entire year

## OPPORTUNITIES.

### For Young Men—Through Intensive Farming.

The Winona Agricultural Institute is located at Winona Lake, Ind. It is one of the most promising signs of the era of a better agriculture; it was founded by the Winona Assembly, which is commonly known as the Western Chautauqua. The Agricultural Institute, however, is only one of the several educational institutions that have been organized by this Assembly. There is also a Technical or Trade School at Indianapolis; a Training School for Bible teachers in New York;

and the Winona Park School for girls, all of which are in a flourishing condition and the product of the efforts of benevolent men and women. The Winona Agricultural Institute differs from many other institutions of the kind in that it believes in training the hand in the pursuit of the practical work of preparing the soil, planting and raising crops, caring for animals and the study of the kinds, and in fact embracing and combining the practical and scientific towards the advancement of this important industry. Moreover its object is to train and prepare young men to gain a good livelihood from a small tract of land, placing the value in the boy rather than in the land. In other words, the student is trained to get the most out of a small acreage, as he is most likely to be forced from circumstances to start on a small farm, which may be increased in scope or the small farm exchanged for a larger one. Thus it will be seen that this plan offers a much larger per cent. of success to the student than if his training was all based on the obtaining of a farm consisting of from forty to one hundred acres.

The class room and practical work is in charge of practical men, who have had exceptional training for this work. The Dean of the Institute, E. J. Hollister, is a soil expert with a national reputation and his past year's work at Winona Lake has been most interesting. The students realized from their farm and garden crops on forty acres of land last year \$1,800.00, and this work was all performed by the students themselves with the exception of the employment of two extra men and the engaging of the services of eight students to remain and look after the crops and do the marketing during the holiday season. Even this business was all carried on by the students under the direction of one of the professors. That is to say, the boys raised the crops, marketed them, handled the money, and the success of the venture, both from a financial standpoint as well as the training the boys got, is being used as a basis for enlarged operations this season, all with the view to bring the students in closer touch with all the agricultural processes, supplementing the practical work with a course of lectures and studies that will simplify the science of agriculture.

The Dean has been engaged in expert practical work with soils and plants, the transporting and marketing of crops over a wide range of climate, with a variety of soils, embracing many portions of that area which lies between the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains and Long Island in New York State, and from the central part of Canada to the Everglades in Florida, and is now in addition to his work at Winona directing the reclamation of a large tract of tidal lands on the Connecticut Coast. He imparts this and other important features of his experience to the students, and is anxious to prepare young men to take up this expert work and intensive farming. He is a thorough believer in the extension of our prosperity and the increase of the strength of the nation through the development of our agricultural resources, and deals with the problem from a practical point of view. He is anxious to inaugurate a movement that will begin with the improvement of the abandoned farms in the East, continuing westward even to taking up those parts of the semi-arid west where farming is carried on under irrigation, training young men to get a living on a small acreage, demonstrating that ten acres may be made to produce a greater income than a twelve hundred dollar salary in the city.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Seeking as we always do, to give our readers the best of everything, we are about to offer you in serial form, the unusual and absorbing story, entitled

### "THE WHITE COMPANY."

by no less great an author than Sir A. Conan Doyle, who for the past twenty years has been one of the most widely read of modern writers. His latest efforts, "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," have been published and read throughout Europe and America. In fact, no writer of late years has received more popular attention or merited more praise than this gifted Englishman. His style is most pleasing and his imaginative power far above the usual.

We have secured from Sir Conan Doyle's American publishers the right to this novel, and it is with great pleasure that we are able to announce its early appearance in the "Magazine Section." Be sure to get the initial chapters, as it is a stirring tale that will hold your interest from first to last.

1870

1884

TO THE LAME

There are only two E. L. O'Connor's latest patent both. Others imitate our 1884 style—we make it correctly as \$10. With "O'Connor's Latest" you wear ready made shoes, slippers or Oxford ties, without alteration—open back, no lacing—no exertion to walk—perfect ankle and instep! Cut this out and send to-day and we will tell you how to get one free. Give shortage.

E. L. O'Connor Mfg. Co., 1271 B'way, N. Y.

## FOR YOUNG MEN SEEKING OPPORTUNITY.

Investigate the grand possibilities there are in agriculture. Trained men for extension work are now in great demand. We can help you make your own future.

ADDRESS:

Winona Agricultural Institute,  
Winona Lake, Indiana.

FRECKLES REMOVED

We can positively remove any one of freckles with STILLMAN'S FRECKLE CREAM. This is a strong assertion, but we will refund your money if not satisfied. Our remedy is prepared for thirteen ailments. Write for particulars.

Stillman's Freckle Cream Co., Dept. "10," Aurora, Ill.

THIS BOOK FREE

How to select a good furnace. No. 45. Leader Steel Furnace costs \$49, freight paid. Other sizes. Write, Reas Warm & Vent Co., 744 Tacoma Bldg., Chicago.

YOU Can Save a Lot of Work! Can Save a Lot of Money! Can Increase Your Comfort! Can Increase Your Profit!

ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS and the Handy Electric Wagon

More than a million and a quarter of them are in use and several hundred thousand farmers say that they are the best investment they ever made. They'll save you more money, more work, give better service and greater satisfaction than any other metal wheel made—because They're Made Better. By every test they are the best. Spokes united to the hub. If they work loose, your money back. Don't buy wheels nor wagon until you read our book. It may save you many dollars and it's free.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 263, Quincy, Wis.



Even an expert cannot distinguish by its appearance roasted Java from Brazilian Coffee. Then how can you know that you get your money's worth when you buy loose grocery-store coffee on looks and the price mark? You don't know, and the grocer does not know, for "cup" quality is not visible to the eye, and he cannot show it to you. Refuse loose scoop coffee! You may be sure that all coffee deteriorates when exposed to the air, and is easily contaminated by dust and impurities.

You will find it to your advantage to buy from us direct if your grocer refuses to supply Arbuckles' Ariosa Coffee.

For your protection to positively insure you full weight, purity and the best coffee value for your money, Arbuckles' Ariosa Coffee is sold in sealed one pound packages only. As the largest coffee dealers in the world, with a business exceeding any four other coffee dealers, we can and do give better coffee than can be bought elsewhere for anything like the same price—in proof of which the sales of Ariosa for 87 years

are greater than the combined sales of all other packaged coffee in the United States. Wherever you may be you get the full advantage of our enormous facilities. By the original "mother's" process patented by this firm the pores of the coffee bean are hermetically sealed, after roasting, with a coating of fresh eggs and sugar, which preserves intact the delicious flavor and aroma due to our skilled blending and roasting—not to be compared with crude, primitive methods on a smaller scale. We drink Arbuckles' Ariosa ourselves every day with the best coffee in the world to choose from.

If your grocer refuses to sell you Arbuckles' Ariosa Coffee, send us express or postal money-order for \$1.80, and we will send 10 lbs. of Ariosa in a wood box, transportation paid to your freight station. The price of coffee fluctuates—we cannot guarantee the price for any period. We will ship in the original packages with signature of Arbuckle Bros. 10 lbs.—10 signatures—which entitle you to presents. New book with colored pictures of 97 presents free. You can write first for the book and see the pictures of the useful and beautiful

presents before you order the coffee. What is the use of paying 25 to 35 cents a pound for coffee that may not be as good as Arbuckles' Ariosa!

Address our nearest office, ARBUCKLE BROTHERS, 71 Water Street, New York City, Dept. 2, 100 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., Dept. 2, Liberty Ave. & Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Dept. 9, 421 South Seventh Street, St. Louis, Mo., Dept.

IF YOUR GROCER REFUSES TO SELL ARBUCKLES' ARIOSA COFFEE WE WILL SEND YOU 10 LBS. DIRECT



TOMATOES TRAINED TO SINGLE STEMS. (After Photograph.)

of Crystal Springs, Miss. He told me of the methods in that vicinity, by which tomatoes were not only advanced in ripening from five to seven days, but increased in yield. Much more labor was required, but the results were more than commensurate. The plan consisted simply in staking and pruning each plant.

leaves, and even incipient blossom clusters. However, it is of course better to keep the vines pruned down closer.

### ADVANTAGES OF THE METHOD.

The result will be that the vine will grow up to the top of the stake, stocky and strong. The single leaves will develop hugely, and a great amount of







## THE AMADOR LEDGER

Published Fridays by  
R. WEBB Editor and Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:	
One year (in advance)	\$2.50
One year (if not in advance)	\$3.00
Six months	1.50
Three months	.75
One or more copies, each	.50

Legal advertising—per sq. in.—insertion. \$1.00  
Subsequent insertions—per square—each. .50

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT JACKSON AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. DAKES' Advertising Agency, 124 Sansome St., San Francisco, California, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

Official Paper of Amador co.

FRIDAY..... JUNE 8, 1906

Notes on San Francisco.

The editor of the Ledger spent a couple of days this week in San Francisco, looking over the track of the fire and the work of the earthquake. From the descriptions given in the papers and from those who have visited it, he expected to see a scene of desolation such as the world has never witnessed before, and he was not disappointed. From a birdseye view the city today presents about the same appearance that it did when quake and fire had combined to wreak their fury upon it, except that the smoke from the funeral pile of this erstwhile mighty city no longer ascends. In two or three places at this time—six weeks after the flames had consumed everything that was consumable, we noticed a thin column of smoke still rising from the ruins. And some of the debris still retain a perceptible heat—the legacy of that very furnace. But the destruction by fire is familiar to everyone. On a smaller scale nearly everyone has witnessed the havoc wrought by fire on the handiwork of man. And so when the path of fire—the element destructive of all life—embraces an area of seven square miles, and that territory comprised the commercial heart of one of the biggest, finest and richest cities on this continent, it is not difficult for the imagination to fill in the picture that San Francisco from this view point presents today. I can readily understand, however, that no adequate idea of the confusion and panic that reigned supreme on that fateful 18th of April, when fire immediately treading on the heels of one of the greatest earthquakes of modern times, held high carnival, and led thousands to believe that the great and terrible day had arrived when the world's affairs were about to be wound up and all things human come to an end.

Earthquake phenomena is a novelty; and a visitor is naturally disposed to pay particular attention to this feature. One would suppose that in the throes of an earthquake—no matter what the nature of the earth's movement might be, whether perpendicular, horizontal, wavy or rotary—the tall buildings would be the hardest hit, and the upper portion of such buildings be the worst affected and damaged. The truth is just the opposite. In the burned district it is perhaps next to impossible to distinguish between the effect of the fire and earthquake. Intense heat is liable to crack a building, no matter of what material it is constructed. Probably a large proportion of damaged walls were caused by fire, and not by quake. Outside of the fire area, however, the earthquake had no competitor in the mischief line, unless it be the terrific dynamite explosions to stay the march of the flames. The sky-scrapers stood the test of fire and earthquake. Well constructed brick buildings—sky-scrapers too—passed the ordeal equally well, where they were braced with steel floors.

The truth is the upper stories of tall buildings are the least damaged. It was on the ground floors where the destructive work was wrought. The height of the structure has no relation to the damage. It does not appear that a single high building collapsed by the shock. The earthquake affords not the slightest argument against the erection of sky-scrapers. They proved, indeed, the safest in this earth movement. That two or three buildings were totally wrecked by earthquake alone was no doubt due to flimsy construction. The massive city hall was wrecked from the top—an exception to the rule. The walls of the first story seem to have sustained comparatively little damage. But some of the upper walls fell outward. This does not upset the conclusions stated above. It must be attributed to poor construction, and the graft has been abundantly revealed by the ruin. The walls, massive though they seemed when standing, were flimsy affairs—structures of rubbish, with a veneering of fair masonry for appearance sake, and totally inadequate to support the weight of the massive roof. The strain of the quake tumbled them in ruins. The city hall buildings are far from being a total wreck. The hall of records is intact as far as its outer walls are concerned. The same may be said to a great extent of the other wing. Both are gutted by fire, but it would be an act of waste to condemn them as useless. Indeed, it is more than likely that the basement of the main building will be found serviceable. The same may be said of the more recently constructed hall of justice. It was wrecked from the top—the result of gingerbread work. It does not speak well for municipal ownership that city buildings went down in the holocaust, while federal buildings were comparatively unscathed.

The post office building is a solid structure, built of massive granite blocks. The fire did not touch it on the inside. Its location was right in the path of the earthquake—where

the earth movement was felt in its intensity. It is built entirely on made ground. That its outer walls were subject to intense heat is manifest from the flakes chipped off from the granite blocks. Prolonged heat of that character would unquestionably have eaten away the walls and destroyed the building utterly. As it stands today it serves as an example of the earthquake's work on a well constructed building. For its height it was perhaps the heaviest structure in San Francisco. The streets in its vicinity were torn badly. The upper portion of the buildings are uninjured. The basement walls are cracked badly. Rents, some six inches wide, appear in granite blocks. On three sides the walls are propped. The highest parts of the buildings suffered the least. Across the street on Market street, the bank building, a much taller structure, shows not a crack as the result of the earthquake. Although gutted by fire, the walls built of brick and steel, are comparatively uninjured.

(We will continue these notes next week.)

Starts Saturday the 9th, 25c lawn for 12½ to 15c, don't miss this sale. Jackson Shoe Store.

Miss Mary Heath returned home from the Stockton Business College on Friday last, after a five month's course in that institution in the study of shorthand and typewriting. She intends returning in September to complete her studies, which will take about four months more.

Owing to pressure upon our advertising columns we are compelled to omit a quantity of news matter this week.

## Ayer's

Why is it that Ayer's Hair Vigor does so many remarkable things? Because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair, puts new life into it. The hair

## Hair Vigor

cannot keep from growing. And gradually all the dark, rich color of early life comes back to gray hair.

"When I first used Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was about all gray. But now it is as black and as thick as I could wish."  
—Miss Susan Knappton, Tuscumbia, Ala.

21.00 a bottle.  
All druggists.  
J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

## Gray Hair

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## Table of Contents.

"A Gibson girl wedded." Mrs. Nannie Shaw bride of Waldorf Astor. Five million dollar wedding present. "New York jokers American warships." "Fighting 'Bob' Evans ordered to leave the harbor. Battle-ships obstruct commerce. "Greatest writer of detective stories." Sketch of Sir A. Conan Doyle, author of "The White Company," which is to be published in this magazine section.

"Palace railroad automobiles." Sensational race between auto and steam cars. "Tell-tale thumb prints." Better than the Bertillon measuring system for identifying criminals. "Anniversary of Texas' birth." In the great fight at the Alamo every defender was killed.

"Crocuses in March." A charming little adventure of a woman and a man. "Two bits and a nickel." How a tenderfoot was outdone by a brave little Indian girl. "The newest wearing apparel." Talk on spring and summer gowns by Martha Dean.

"Agricultural page." Remarkable work of the head of the Winona Lake agricultural institute. Swamp lands transformed into fertile farms. Education for the country boy. Also notes on alfalfa and the potato.

Has Stood the Test 25 Years.

The old, original Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. You know what you are taking. It is iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure no pay. 50c.

OLETA.

A benefit ball was given here last Saturday evening, June 2, for J. W. Croff and wife. A fine donation banquet was served in the I. O. O. F. hall at mid-night, which in quantity and quality exceeded by far most of our Saturday night spreads. Ice cream was served in the hall all the evening. All the neighboring towns were well represented. Many thanks to the young men of our town, who showed that they looked out for the old folks. They had the management of the dance, which was a success both socially and financially, as the net proceeds were \$94.00.

Miss Jessie Brown was on the sick list for a few days last week.

Mrs. John Vogeli of Sacramento, is visiting Mrs. Jos. Pigeon this week. Ernest Ereaux has returned home from West Point.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, blind, bleeding, protruding piles. Dugside and authorized to refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Ice cream at P. Cuneo's to-morrow, and every day thereafter.

Pioneer Flour always has been and still is the best.

Unclaimed Letters.

In Jackson post office June 8. Brignoli Gianbalitta (3), Frank Burris, Casaleggio Riccardo, Joe De Panet, Yovan B. Kovacevic, Willie Morich, J. B. Perotto, C. H. Pfend, Petar Pavlovich, Lazar Vucelievich, Yoro Vukanovic.

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## Obituary Notice.

On April 24, 1906, at the Presidio General Hospital in San Francisco, Converse J. Garland an old resident of Amador county, passed away. March 30th, while crossing Mission street to mail a letter to ex-lieut. gov. J. H. Neff, an old pioneer friend of his in Placer county in the early fifties, he was knocked down and run over by a passing team, receiving severe injuries which cost him his life.

At the time of the earthquake and fire, he was removed from the McNutt hospital on Sutter street, where he had been taken for treatment, to the U. S. general hospital at the Presidio. On arriving there, he was too weak and exhausted to speak his name. He passed away on April 24th, and was buried in the government cemetery on April 25, name unknown.

The deceased was an uncle of E. C. Voorheis of Sutter Creek, P. A. Voorheis of Jackson and Harrison Longley of Valley Springs. The former was in Mexico when the uncle met with the accident, returning to San Francisco April 26th. Friends immediately informed him of the unexpected casualty. He hastened at once to the Presidio hospital, but could find no record of his uncle's name. The only knowledge to be obtained was that an old gentleman had passed away two days before, answering the description of Mr. Garland. At Mr. Voorheis' request, the government officers kindly had the grave opened for identification the remains proving to be those of his uncle.

C. J. Garland was a native of Maine, coming to California in 1850. In early days, he mined in Placer, Amador and Calaveras counties.

At the starting of the Central Pacific Railroad, Mr. Garland was running a large saw mill in Placer county, manufacturing lumber. Leland Stanford, of whom he was a warm personal friend, C. P. Huntington, Charles Crocker, and others prominent in that great enterprise, solicited his assistance. He declined, however, much to his regret in after years, preferring at that time to invest in mining. Mr. Garland was a thorough gentleman, genial, affable, ever generous of the faults of others, a truly noble character.

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## We Have Everything In the Drug Line

Our exceptionally complete stocks include everything in the drug line which a thoroughly progressive drug store should carry.

We watch our stocks carefully and replenish them as often as is necessary to keep each assortment unbroken.

Trading here you have the satisfaction of always getting precisely what you desire.

### CITY PHARMACY.

F. W. RUHSER,

Jackson, Cal.

### TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office.

Date.	Temp.	Rainfall.	Date.	Temp.	Rainfall.
June 1 (06)	50-72	0.00	June 17 (06)	50-72	0.00
2	50-72	0.00	18	50-72	0.00
3	50-72	0.00	19	50-72	0.00
4	50-72	0.00	20	50-72	0.00
5	50-72	0.00	21	50-72	0.00
6	50-72	0.00	22	50-72	0.00
7	50-72	0.00	23	50-72	0.00
8	50-72	0.00	24	50-72	0.00
9	50-72	0.00	25	50-72	0.00
10	50-72	0.00	26	50-72	0.00
11	50-72	0.00	27	50-72	0.00
12	50-72	0.00	28	50-72	0.00
13	50-72	0.00	29	50-72	0.00
14	50-72	0.00	30	50-72	0.00
15	50-72	0.00	31	50-72	0.00

Total rainfall for season to date. .34.33 inches  
To corresponding period last season .32.31 "

### LOCAL NEWS

J. F. Wilson, Dentist. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Phone—Office, black 441; residence, black 523; Jackson.

F. W. Ruhser and wife left for the city Tuesday morning, on business and to view the ruins.

A petition is being circulated around town to be presented to the governor, praying for the pardon of Isola Mariotti now in state's prison. He was convicted in Sacramento two years ago for assault with a deadly weapon. He formerly resided in this county.

Mrs Sarah Carey, mother-in-law of Palmer of Jackson, died on June 2d, at Campo Seco. The funeral was held here Monday, the remains being deposited in the Protestant cemetery. Fees were collected by the county officers for the month of May as follows: sheriff \$17.75; clerk, \$35.75; recorder, \$116.25 Total \$169.75.

Ledger and Chicago Weekly Y Intercoast, both papers for one year, \$2.50 in advance.

Miss Donna Winning sister of Rev. C. E. Winning, who came up Wednesday last week, left Saturday morning for her home in Los Gatos, being called there unexpectedly on account of the illness of her mother.

K. Webb and wife left Saturday morning for San Francisco to view the ruins; they returned Tuesday evening.

Dr. T. B. Aitken, of the Climax mine, returned Tuesday from a two week's visit to San Francisco. He intends to take Mrs Aitken to Monterey in a few days. She is getting along nicely toward recovery, after a long spell of sickness. And it is thought that a change of air and scenery to the coast will be very beneficial.

Geo. C. Jennings was in Jackson Wednesday, looking over the situation with the view of making the run for county recorder, on the republican ticket. He is meeting with every encouragement in this direction, and will, if nominated, make an active and earnest effort to be elected.

Mr Batz of the Gold Top gravel mine at Pine Grove, came up Tuesday evening from the city, and proceeded to the mine to arrange to resume operations as soon as possible.

John A. Brown was taken to the hospital early in the week for treatment. He sustained a nasty fall two weeks ago, receiving bruises about the head which have caused trouble, and made it incumbent to seek medical treatment.

Lemons, oranges, and bananas constantly on hand at Nettie's Mt.

The trial of Emma McDougal for the murder of A. N. McVicar, was commenced in the superior court of San Joaquin county last Tuesday. Chas. H. Crocker, attorney, Mrs Crocker, and Mrs Head, mother of defendant, left for Stockton Monday morning to prepare for the trial. It is expected that the whole week will be consumed in getting a jury.

The famous serpentine dancers, "The O'Malley Sisters" will appear at Love's hall to-night, June 8. Free tickets to social dance after performance. Music by the orchestra.

J. Parsons and Web Smith left Monday as delegates from Jackson lodge to the grand lodge of I. O. O. F., which convened in Santa Cruz on Tuesday last. Miss Cynthia Avise and Miss Emma Boorman left at the same time as delegates to the Rebecca degree grand lodge, which assembled this week in the same city.

One Gates' and three Frue concentrators were taken from the Key-stone mill last week to be installed at the Red Hill mine near Jackson.

The O'Malley Sisters Musical Dancing and Comedy Co., will appear at the Jackson Opera house Friday, June 8, in new songs, dances, acts, farces, etc., everything new. Social dance after performance. Admission, children 25c, adults 50c, this price includes dance.

Ladies who admire swell New York styles in costumes, gowns and dresses, be sure and call around next week, at White House.

All kinds of harness from \$15 up at Pete Piccard's.

### SUDDEN DEATH.

J. B. Francis Dies in Argonaut Office.

This community received a shock last Saturday by the sad news that John B. Francis, superintendent of the Argonaut mine had been found dead in his office, near the hoisting works on Kennedy hill about the noon hour. He had been in impaired health for some time, but kept at his post of duty.

On Saturday last he went to the mine as usual, although feeling worse than usual. He saw Dr. Phillips, his physician, passing the mine, returning from a professional visit to Sutter Creek. He stopped him, and told him he was feeling very bad. The doctor told him to go home and rest; that he was in no condition to be at work. With that the doctor passed on. Mr Francis walked up the hill from the mill to the office near the hoisting works, and sat down in his chair in front of the desk. J. B. Phelps, the assayer, who was in a room adjoining, heard him come in. A few minutes thereafter he heard a noise as of someone falling. Presently Geo. Troyan went to the office on business, and found the superintendent in the chair, with his head lying on the desk. He spoke to him, but he failed to respond. He took hold of him, and still he paid no attention. He began to think there was something wrong. Troyan went into assay office, and told Phelps of the matter. The assayer then thought of the noise he had heard only a few minutes before, and instantly reached the conclusion that it was caused by Mr Francis falling head foremost on the desk. The two went to the office, and raised the superintendent's head. It was then evident that he had pitched heavily on the desk, as the marks of the fall were apparent on his features. He was breathing or gasping, but unconscious. They did what they could to relieve him, and sent for the doctor, who hastened from Jackson to the office. Before he reached there, Mr Francis had breathed his last.

The coroner held an inquest before the body was removed, the jury finding that deceased came to his death from natural causes, a stroke of apoplexy. It had been noticed that he had been failing for some time.

He was a native of Cornwall, England, aged 65 years. He had been superintendent for the Argonaut mine for a number of years. He also had charge of the Amador Gold mine and Welland mine. He leaves a wife, one son, John Francis, and two daughters, Mrs J. Mushett and Alma Francis.

The funeral services were held at the residence on Broadway on Monday afternoon, Rev. Wm. Tison officiating. The mine and mill were closed that day out of respect for the dead superintendent.

Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock a large body of miners who were employed by the deceased escorted the remains to the L. & E. depot. A large number of friends also in carriages followed the cortege to the depot. The wife of the deceased, Mrs John Francis, Mr and Mrs Mushett, John Francis and Elma Francis, also James Dye, Mr and Mrs Nettie, accompanied the remains to Grass Valley, where the Master Masons on Wednesday laid the body in the beautiful Masonic cemetery along side of a son and daughter.

The deceased was a hard working man, kind to his men, and was well liked by all the miners. And wishing to show their esteem for their departed superintendent, they united together and bought a beautiful floral piece called the "Gates Ajar," which cost some \$35. It was sent on to Grass Valley. Also a very handsome one was purchased by the mine owners through Mr Detert, and sent on to the place of interment.

### Araia Family Heard From.

After the lapse of nearly two months since the great disaster, it is now definitely stated that Mrs Virginia Araia and her family, are safe. She left Jackson with her children last July. Notwithstanding persistent inquiries after the earthquake and fire as to their whereabouts nothing was heard from them. Mrs Boxall formerly a neighbor of Mrs Araia's in South Jackson, exerted herself to find what had become of them. And her efforts in this direction have led to the clearing up of the mystery. The family consisted of seven persons—including two grandchildren. It was thought strange that so large a family should be blotted out, without any knowledge of their fate reaching their friends. This week we received a note from Mrs Boxall, dated at Oakland, June 3d, stating that Mrs Araia lost everything in the fire, that she is safe in Seattle, Washington, her youngest and eldest daughters, and two grandchildren, are with her. A married daughter, Mrs John H. Nichols, nee Miss Sadie Chavoy, is living in Humboldt county, Cal., with her husband. Many friends in Amador county, especially around Jackson will be pleased to hear of their safety.

Seo Geo. McCormick the greatest of all comedians in his great Rube sketch, with the O'Malley Sister Co., Friday June 8th.

The scholars of the ninth grade of Jackson school had a picnic last Saturday. They were taken to Ione in a bus, and shown round the Preston school by superintendent Randall, and had a thoroughly enjoyable time. Loring Kent had the misfortune to severely sprain his wrist. He had it bandaged by one of the attendants at the Preston school. It will be painful for some time.

Walter B. Taylor and Miss Elva Kirkwood were quietly married Sunday morning at the M. E. parsonage. Shortly after the ceremony they departed on a wedding tour, to Stockton, Santa Barbara and other parts.

Give us daily some good bread. Pioneer is the best.

### SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. R. C. RUST, JUDGE.  
Matter of estate of G. Devore.—Continued until June 9.

Matter of estate of J. Amick.—Proof of posting filed. Petition for letters of administration granted to W. M. Amick on filing bond in sum of \$11,500.

Matter of estate of F. Nichols, a minor. Objections to petitions having been made to account, matter was thereupon submitted.

Matter of estate of Antonio Buvinich.—Petition for letters of administration granted to G. M. Huberty. Affidavit of mailing notices to heirs filed; affidavit of publication filed. Order made admitting will to probate. Inventory and appraisal introduced. Petition for order of sale of real estate filed. Consent of legatees filed.

Matter of estate of F. W. Knapp.—Continued until June 9.

Matter of estate of Mary A. Hall.—Continued until June 10.

Matter of estate of J. Gundry.—Proof of posting notices filed; vouchers examined and allowed. Affidavits of publication and notices to heirs filed. Renunciation of executor filed. Order admitting will to probate made.

Matter of estate of K. Tucker.—Proof of posting notice filed. Order that will be admitted to probate. Bond of administrator fixed at \$100.

Matter of estate of Serafino Garaventa.—Proof of posting notice filed. Inventory and appraisal introduced. Account examined and approved. Order made to show cause why whole of estate should not be set aside to widow.

Estate of C. W. Trotter.—June 10 appointed for hearing returns of sale of certain real estate, consisting of low mine, Sutter Creek, and certain rights of way owned by the Amador mine over the lands of W. Doyle and others in Hunts Gulch. Said property was sold to W. F. Detert for \$100.

Estate of Henry F. Tucker.—Final account and petition for discharge filed. June 16 appointed for hearing.

Estate of Emma Riley.—June 16 appointed for hearing of petition for final discharge of administrator.

Estate of L. J. Fontenrose.—June 16 set for hearing of petition for final discharge.

New Cases.  
Grillo Bros. vs. Volcano Gold M. Co., claim for \$835.24 for goods sold and delivered, and assigned labor and material claims as follows: John Klamm, \$85.25; C. McKenzie, \$70; James Hamilton, \$70; Frank Berg, \$30; Chas Hagberg, \$85.25; W. Young, \$24.25; W. Lloyd, \$86.50; W. R. Reynolds, \$115.42; Ida Brown, \$100; Adley B. Simpson, \$111.37; H. C. Toop, \$2448.00; with interest at 7 per cent.

Lena Lucchinetti vs. Antonio Lucchinetti.—Suit for divorce.

P. H. Holtz vs. G. A. Gritton administrator of estate of J. P. Thomas, and Ruel Parker.—Suit to recover \$2448.38 in satisfaction of a judgment obtained in the superior court for that amount on Oct. 28, 1899, which judgment was entered in the docket June 26, 1901, \$400 was paid thereon March 18, 1903; leaving a balance \$2353.17 with interest for March 18 1903, and for costs.

G. B. Vicini vs. Annie E. Allen.—Suit for \$500 damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff, by the act of defendant in interfering with a certain water ditch used by defendant for irrigating and domestic purposes, which ditch took water from the Preston School ditch, in the neighborhood of Mount Echo, and for a perpetual injunction to prevent defendant from further interfering with said flow of water. Temporary injunction issued.

Estate of Charles Smith.—Martha E. Smith petition for letters of administration. June 5 for hearing.

Deafness Cannot be Cured  
by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AGAINST THE STORM  
THERE IS NO PROTECTION IN THE WORLD LIKE  
TOWER'S SLICKERS  
FOR SALE BY ALL THE BEST DEALERS  
A. J. TOWER CO. ESTABLISHED 1836  
BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO  
TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

C. E. RICHARDS  
Of Sutter Creek, hereby announces himself as a candidate for

COUNTY CLERK AND AUDITOR  
Subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

GEO. C. JENNINGS  
Of Drytown, hereby declares himself a candidate for

COUNTY RECORDER  
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

W. E. PROCTOR  
Hereby announces himself a Candidate for

SHERIFF  
Of Amador county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

WM. G. SNYDER  
Announces himself as Candidate for

DISTRICT ATTORNEY  
Of Amador county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Board of Supervisors.  
Board met Monday, June 4; all members present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The petition of A. Simas et al, on advice of the district attorney, was denied.

Petition of L. W. Winnans et al to cancel the appointment of John Pinder as poundmaster of townships was read. A petition of Thomas Boyson et al to retain said poundmaster was presented to the board. On motion of Burke, the petition of Winnans et al was granted.

Petition of J. T. Clifton et al for a bridge across Sutter Creek west of Ione. Bert Perkins addressed the board in relation thereto and the matter was continued indefinitely.

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An ordinance to exempt from road poll tax active volunteer firemen in all regularly organized fire districts in Amador county, not exceeding thirty-six members of any one district, was passed by a unanimous vote of the board.

Bills were allowed as follows:  
Current Expense.—

W Amick, mileage - \$ 2 40  
D A Grillo, mileage - 2 40

D A Fraser, mileage - 30  
Lawrence Burke, mileage - 2 40

Jas Leesley, conveying prisoners 27 00  
Edward Thompson, law books - 6 00

Mrs C Langhorst, supplies - 31 85  
G F Mack, deputy assessor - 130 00

G F Mack, board of education 12 00  
C P Vicini, traveling expenses - 1 40

Wm Going, janitor - 60 00  
G A Gordon, traveling expenses 31 50

John Doneri, burial - 30 00  
B C O'Neil, supplies - 5 10

F W Parker, watchman - 10 00  
B Previtali, wood - 60 00

B Previtali, wood - 38 00  
Amador E R & L Co., lights - 3 50

Frank Ferrari, blue jay bounty 26  
County officers, postage - 14 00

J Churchman, coyote bounty - 50 00  
City Pharmacy, drugs - 1 50

U S A Newcum, abstracts - 2 10  
W S Gregory, supplies - 10 70

Amador Dispatch printing - 28 50  
Sunset T & Co., phones - 44 00

J E Kelly, conveying prisoners 8 00  
Amador Ledger, printing - 13 70

Jackson Gas Co., gas - 10 75  
M C Richtmyer, water - 6 00

T K Norman, traveling expenses 9 00  
T K Norman, board of prisoners 90 50

Hospital Fund.—  
Amador E R & L Co., lights - 3 00

G L Thomas, meat - 47 20  
Mrs C Richtmyer, water - 7 00

Wm Schroder, digging graves - 28 00  
F B LeMoine, superintendent - 45 00

Mary Luco, cook - 30 00  
F M Turner, washing - 10 00

G Oneto, vegetables - 5 35  
P L Cassinelli, fish, etc. - 21 60

Mrs C Langhorst, supplies - 11 05  
J L Glavinovich, clothing - 20 85

City Pharmacy, disinfectants - 7 25  
E Ginocchio & Bros, groceries 149 53

E Ginocchio & Bros, allowances 24 00  
W Phillips, conveyance - 4 00

F M Whitmore, lumber - 3 75  
A M Gail, physician - 60 00

Jackson Gas Co., gas - 6 00  
Wm Scoble, conveyance - 5 00

Sunset T & Co., telephone - 2 75  
W E Kent, coffins - 10 00

Road district No. 1—Labor bills,  
P Podesta \$10, A Podesta \$2, J Flaherty \$10, M Dubovich \$8, Joe Drendel \$8, J Drendel \$4, C Gibbert \$4, A Gillino \$4, J Williams \$3, A Bacigalupi \$8, S Clark \$12, J H Jose \$2, M Thrasher \$8, Mr Speer \$5, G Courtright \$20, P Kossia \$8, Joe Cranis \$7, H C Harmon \$10, G Vela \$16, A White \$7, W Plummer \$22, Joe Katto \$28, B S Horst \$8, T Trabucco \$2, H B Horst \$18, R Parkinson \$2, A Harmon \$18, Plasse Bros. \$38, Jas Griffin \$11, J Solari \$6, W Moon \$14, H Bauden \$14, T Bacigalupi \$102, H Chiall \$16, J Chino \$20, Jas Bastian \$14, A Parmini \$15, G Giurlani \$15, L White \$7, B Previtali \$6, J Gonchor \$10, V Previtali \$10, J Nash \$30, Joe Ellis \$36, John Ellis \$16, Robert Ellis \$2, W B Molino \$36, Mrs C Langhorst, supplies \$280, F M Whitmore, lumber \$528; John Fregulia, blacksmithing \$55.

Salary Fund.—John Strohm, W M Amick, A Grillo, D A Fraser, L Burke, \$25 each as road commissioner.

Ordered that all available prisoners in the county jail be made to saw the wood used in the court house and hall of records and pile the same in the wood shed.

A communication was read from J. W. Daniels and filed.

Moved and carried that Belle Cooledge and Geo. F. Mack be appointed as members of the board of education.

Hospital and treasurer's reports filed.

Criminal returns of W. L. Rose, H. Goldner and James McCauley approved.

Application of Jas. Dufrene to sell liquor at Ham's Station granted.

Moved that the attention of all constables in the county be called to the thistle ordinance and that the same be enforced.

Moved that \$300 be applied from the special road fund to road district No. 3 for the necessary repairs of the Silver Lake road.

Warrants were cancelled on the various funds as follows:

School - \$3807.95  
Current expense - 1258.10  
Hospital - 658.04

Salary - 2361.64  
Road districts - 2766.17  
General - 310.00

Bridge - 382.82  
Ione Union High School - 160.00  
Adjourned until first Monday in July.

Interest to Ladies.  
After numerous requests The Sterling of Stockton has decided to show a beautiful stock of ladies tailor suits, coats and dresses next Monday, and continue to display for sale a whole week until Saturday night at the White House, Well Building.

FOR SALE—440 acres, land near Oleta, known as George Yager ranch, under fence, plenty of water, good house and barn. Information given by G. J. Yager, Ione, Cal.

### DOCUMENTS RECORDED.

The following instruments have been filed for record in the recorder's office since our last report. We publish a complete list of documents recorded, and must decline to accede to any request to suppress any document from these columns. Don't ask us to do so.

Deeds.—Martha Y. Brown et al to Lorenzo Marre, northern part of lots 7 and 8, block 11, Sutter Creek, \$10.

J. L. Swass to Mrs Annie Dewey, lot 4 block 5, Lancha Plana, \$100.

Trust Deed.—Martha Y. Brown et al to Lorenzo Marre, northern part of lots 7 and 8 block 11, Sutter Creek, \$1420.

Agreement.—Geo. C. Hassett agrees to sell to the Markley Mining Co., the Markley mine and all improvements for \$8,000 payable as follows: \$4,000 on or before Dec. 1, 1906 and \$4,000 on or before June 1, 1907, ten per cent of proceeds to be applied to purchase price.

Patent.—United States to Giovanni Rossi, 156 acres in 19-7-13 as agricultural land.

Satisfaction of Mortgages.—Marre to Brown.

Mollino to Deletis.

Levaggi to Mahoney.

Water Right.—Geo. C. Bruce locates 20,000 inches of water in the Moke-lumne river in 33 8-16.

Chattel Mortgage.—F. A. Tyler et al to William Hynds, 392.53 acres in 25 and 36-8-11 and 30-8-12, \$2300 for two years at 9 per cent, per annum.

W. H. Hancock to John Keast, stock of liquors, cigars, safe and register in Sutter Creek, \$1500 for one year at 8 per cent per annum.

Liens.—Domenico Sargentini vs. Lincoln Gold M. Co., demand \$784.23.

J. H. Hall vs. same; demand \$818.96.

T. L. Canvin vs. same; demand \$1558.50.

David Finn vs. same; demand \$1436.75.

J. H. Kerfoot vs. same; demand \$914.

Hospital Report  
Admitted.—Peter Luke, Germany, malaria; G. Mollinelli, Italy, la grippe; Albert Martel, Canada, senility; Homer Clark, Illinois, cancer; Wm. Smith, Germany, hydrocele



